Member.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Atlantic Telegraph Awake. INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

Cotton Declined - Breadstuff's Steady - Consols 981 @981

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, 2] Wall street. HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Millar, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 23, arrived at Halifax at midnight on Wednesday. Nov. 3. The America experienced unfavorable weather during the first five days of her passage. On the 1st isst, saw a steamer, supposed to be the Glas-

gow, bound west. screw steamship North Briton, from Quebec Oct. 9, arrived at Liverpool at 10 p. m. of the 20th. The Quebec line is withdrawn for the season, and compeace its mouthly service to Portland on the 17th of Serember. Next Spring they commones making seekly trips.

The screw steamship City of Washington, from New-York Oct. 9, arrived at Liverpool at noon of

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The projectors of the Galway line have purchased the serew-steamer Circassian. She takes the place of the Prince Albert from Galway, Oct. 2c. A correspondence between Mr. Lever and Mr. Hamilton, Scretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a subsidy in the Galway line, and the renewal of the Mesers, Consard contract, is published. The latter says: "The extension of the Canard contract was assented to in "March last, before the Galway undertaking was mooted, but that there is nothing in it to interfere with the arrangements for the postal service via "Galway:" also, that Mr. Canard has undertaken he increased services and submitted to the additional conditions.

conditions.

A deputation had proceeded from Limerick to Lon-ton to see Mr. Cunard on the subject of a transationate

dente see Mr. Cunard on the subject of a transationate station in the Shannon.

A telegram from Valentia reached London on the night of the 26th, stating that intelligible signals were again heing received from Newfoundland through the cable. The signals were very distinct, and the words received were "Daniells now in Circuit." Authority was at once given to use the Daniells battery likewise at Valentia. In his letter to the press announcing the gratifying fact, Mr. Saward, Secretary of the

Company says: "This, however, though encouraging, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is still car there is a serious fault in the cable, while at the same time it is not at present absolutely clear that any enert the most extraordinary and, to the cable, dangroup efforts can be made, more especially on this de, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of

perfect working."
It is said that the Company will probably send out one of Healey's new and powerful electric machines to Newfoundland. The shares rallied to £350 &£490, with sales at £365. on Times continues to attack Commission

The Lendon Times continues to attack Commissions Reed for his part in the Chinese negotiations, characterizing him as the catepaw of Russia. The Times enlogizes the diplomacy of the Russian Minister, and 1878 the treaty he obtained deserves to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers.

Queen Victoria and the Court have arrived at Windser from Balmeral.

It had been finally agreed, with the consent of four-finite of the shareholders of the Great Eastern that the original Company should be dissolved, and that the

It had been finally agreed, with the consent of four-fishs of the shareholders of the Grent Eastern that the original Company should be dissolved, and that the cat of building and launching the ship £640,000, should in the new company be reduced one-half. The Bank of England continues to abstain from re-deing the rate of discount, notwithstanding the great case of the money market. Loans on the Stock Ex-change were obtainable on Government security at one per cent. In the discount market the administra-

one per cent. In the discount market the minimum rate was two per cent.

THE VERY LATEST.

Ry Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday, n. m.—The Daily News (City Atticle) of yesterday evening 8ays:

"The funds remain flat, and have again declined ‡
Y cent. This reduction was in no small degree due to the dullness of business in the other departments of the Stock Technique. Considerable steadings continthe Stock Enchange. Considerable steadiness contin-ed to prevail in English Railway Stock, however, which, though dull at one period of the day, left off quite as good as vesterday. The Discount market was very easy. There were no bullion operations at the Bank. Where any alterations were observable in the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, it was in an unfavorable sense.

The English funds were doll throughout yesterday at the lower prices of Thursday evening, and at one time there was a considerable increase of business, caused by the fact of the Government broker not having made his usual purchases, coupled with a report regarding the unsettled state of Turkey, and also of the Montenegrin question. Most of the principal joint stock banks seem desirous of receiving further amounts at call, and refuse to allow more than 11 percent.

per cent.

The gold known to be on its way from St. Peters
The gold known to be on its way from St. Peters The gold known to be on its way from St. Petersburg amounts to ££180,000, and additional quantities are expected. Various amounts of Russian gold continue to arrive in Holland, whence, in the present state of exchange, they are dispatched to Paris. Rumors of a Russian loan continue to circulate, but as yet they are believed to be wholly founded on surmises caused by the recent reflux of specie from that country, and its known wants for railway and other purposes. Private letters from Paris describe a want of activity owing most likely to a temporary drain of poses. Frivate letters from Paris describe a want of setting, owing most likely to a temporary drain of money to Vienna, and state that prices seem to be without inherent life, and to depend entirely upon the support of leading operators. From Germany the accounts are of a similar character, and there is great repugnance to speculation. No one, it is said, will invest in any foreign country, and there is great repugnance to speculation. No one, it is said, will invest in any foreign country, and the only foreign securities that are salable are direct Government bonds. A Russian loan, however, it is thought, would

be well received.

The Greek Christians in Bosnia who have been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulman population have a belief that they will be supported by France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the formation of a Greek Constantino-

Politan State.

The Constitutional says that the Octroi barriers of The Constitutional says that the Octrol barriers of Paris will shortly be extended to the fortifications. Loynon, a. M.— The Daily News, referring to the Bank return, observes that a decrease of more than half a million in reserve, and of nearly a quarter of a million in coin and buillion, sufficiently accounts for the maintenance of the Bank rate of discount.

The Morning Past understands that the channel feet has been ordered to Lisbon.

FRANCE.

The French Portuguese question remains in statu

The Coligoy had arrived in the Tagus with the French attaché ou boare, but ac bad been come to. Considerable modifications in the recent stringent Considerable modifications in the Minister of the

passport rules were being made. The Minister of the Interior had sent orders to the frontiers and scaport towns for authorities to consider passports henceforth as a title to aid, and not a cause for delays or

Paris, Priday.—There are reports that Portugal is not disposed to conserve the demands of France. M. De Pinnes, charged with dispatches for the French Minister at Lisbon, has arrived in that city and delivered his instructions. M. De Paiva, the Portuguese Minister, was to arrive at Lisbon on the 2ist.

The Three per Cents have further declined, closing at 72f. SSc.

Two more French men-of-war have arrived in the

Tagus.

Paris, Friday Night.—The unfavorable reports circulated on the Bourse about the affair with Portugal have not been confirmed by any dispatch. It is believed that to-morrow the result of the negotiations at Lisbon will be known, and a favorable solution is firmly expected.

La Presse of last night reports, with reserve, rumors

of an insurrection in Servia, and believes that Austria is disposed to intervene for the interest of Europe.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of State of Geneva had formally de-clined, in a letter to the Federal Council, to remove certain foreigners from Geneva.

Several ships had sailed with troops for the West

Several Madrid journals had been seized and fined for political articles against O'Donnell.

The Spanish auxiliary force formed at the Philippine Islands to assist the French expedition against Cochin China is composed of 1,500 Tagals.

The oil crop about Tuscany and Lucca is said to

have proved a failure, the worm appearing just as the lattest election returns | I. | Stratton, O. | Coo maj. | Coo maj. | Burlington | 1,700 | Coo maj. |

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

The Chambers were opened at Berlin on the 20th by a speech from the Prince of Prussia. After some introductory remarks in regard to the King's health, the Prince said, that in obedience to the royal wish, and in consideration of existing circumstances and the precedents of the country, he had accepted the responsibility of the regency. It was his serious intention to do henceforth what the Constitution and the laws rejected that the Chambers would do quired, and he expected that the Chambers would de the same. The Prince promised to communicate to the same. The Prince promised to communicate to both Chambers the documents relating to the regency. On the following day the Chambers manimously re-elected the officials of last session, and a message was received from the Regent with documents relative to the regency. He requests the Chambers to acknowledge the necessity for the regency.

RUSSIA.

Russia's possessions on the Amoor were being rapidly developed, and Russian engineers had proposed a railway from the Gulf of Castries to a contingent bend

MOROCCO.

The reported massacre of two European consuls at clean turns out to be entrue.

TURKEY.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Passacvian, and many Mussulmans had been killed. Troops were marching to the disturbed districts.

INDIA.

Bombay letters of Sept. 24, with the details of the late telegraphic advices, are received, but they add little of moment to them. Operations were being carried on without flagging against the scattered rebals.

The Bombay Times says the strength of the rebels in Oude and the adjacent districts is estimated at 70,000 men and 56 gms.

It was said that nine columns would be organized at Lucknow to traverse the country in different directions, while the Commander-in-Chief would remain at Lucknow to watch the progress of affairs.

The Times' correspondent writes that if any credence is to be attached to the number of Sepoys reported slain, not less than thirty-eight or forty thousand have been killed or executed, and that if to this is added the casualties by sickness, wounds and wan! added the casualties by sickness, wounds and want, are is probably not more than 20 per cent of the riginal Bengal army in existence, not including the It is said there is to be a general annesty on the reclamation of the Queen's authority.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers, and other Circulars state that the market had been comparatively uniet, the sales of the week footing up only 34,000 bales, of sinch specialists took but 400, and 5,000 were taken for exportation. There had been a decline for the week on all grades 1,40, the market design very dull, bolders offering freely at the reduned prices, but not pressing sales. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, all of which were taken by the trade, the market closing dull at the following suthorized quotations: Fair Richars, 74d.; Middling do., 75d.; Fair Mobiles, 7.9-16d.; Middling do., 73-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7.7-16d.; Middling do., 74d. teck in port, 405,000 bales, of which 26,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester of an unfavorable nature, indicating a slight decline on all

kinds of goods.

Livenepoot. Beeabsturps Market.—The market for Breadstoffs was steady. Masses. Bit.

offered at 30, 434).

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The market for Provisions was generally doll. Measrs, Bigland, Aytha & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James McHeury & Co. and others quiet Beef heavy, previous quotations being maintained with difficulty. Pork gulet. Bacon heavy, and prices somewhat easier, though hardly quotably lower. Lard also heavy at 5%. Tallow mechanged, with about an average business doing. Pork quiet.

Liverspoot, Produce Marker.—The Brokers and

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MAINST.—The Brokers and other Circulars quote—Ashes steady at 30, 20% for Pearls. Sucar firm at a slight advance on some grades, Coffee quiet. Rick and. The quiet Common. Congou 11d. Resin steady at 3 (174) for common, and 12 2 5% for fine qualities. Straits Terrestrike steady at 30, 20%, Quencireos Barks dull Philhaelphia quoted at 30; and Entimore in hogs bears, 1.6, and to base 6.6. From Otts quiet and sales unimportant. Lineard Ott quiet and sales trilling.

Los dus Maineurs.—Messre. Baring Brothers quote Beral stuffs quiet and selectification.

Los dus Maineurs.—Messre. Baring Brothers quote Beral stuffs quiet and selectification of the Maineurs of the Ma

40, 242. CECOR TURPENTISE steady at 19,20 [16]. RICE dull. LINSELD declined 1. LINSELD Oil also declined to 29,9230]. LINSELD CARES, New York shipment, 211; do. Boston do., 2,0 [16]. Intel Oils unchanged in price, with but intel doing, 75,110 we dull, Y. C. 49,9. The advanced 2] on common, and 5 on the English qualities.

1.0NDOS MONET MARKET.—Consols closed on the 224 October at 28,239] for meney, and 381,239] for the account. Money was absoluted and easy. The builton in the Bank of England Lad decreased 222,009. Messrs. Baying Brothers quote Bar Silver 5,12; Mexican Dollars 5/91; American Engles 20,234.

HAVRE MARKET.—HAVRE, Oct. 30.—Corros quiet; stock at this port, 57,000 biles; some sales of life to arrive have been made at easer prices; New-Orleans Tree Ordinatic is quoted 11 franca. The manufacturing districts are quiet. Exemperature quiet. Assess dull. Corpus quiet but firm, Olls inactive, and prices rather weak. Rick quiet, Sugar

AMERICAN
ort the market unchanged for American Stocks; Massachusetta
1022/101, Pennsylvania 5s, 1977, 15290; Maryland 5s, 91296.
Messas, Bell & Son report the market inactive. United States
finely offered at 30, but found no purchases at

e in improved demand at better prices, sales having been ef-sted at 69271. Sales of Himots Central shares at 25024 dis-ount, ex-dividend, and of Michigan Central Sinking Fund

Passengers.

Mr. Randle, lady, infant and nurse, Mr. Rowan and lady, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Amery, Miss Amory, Rev. Mr. Waterson and lary, Dr. Gozzam, Mr. and Mrs. Shiff, Mr. Nuttler, lady and son, Mr. Gerson and son, Mrs. Routrow, Mrs. Edwards, Rev. Mr. Nicol, lady and child. Miss Grait, Miss Steddard, Mr. Williams and lady, Mr. Cedin and lady, Mrs. Wise, Rev. Prof. Thempson, Mr. Carfield and lady, Cant. Nutting, Capt. Dunbar, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Hitchinger and son, Mr. Barnett and lady, Mrs. Wise, Rev. Prof. Standards, Chandler, child and nurse, Miss Rea, R. Moutsivan, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Hitchinger and son, Mr. Barnett and lady, Mrs. Sand Mrs. Chaddler, child and nurse, Miss Rea, R. Moutsivan, Missir, Gazzam, Reets, Young, Clark, Persons, Pandoef, Camert, Manger, Edwards, Jaffe, Watte, Young, Clark, Jones, Brandoef, Camert, Misser, Scars, Dupelier, Warwick, Edwardth, Gravis, Krandt, Robet, Thurston, Davison, Jeffery, Gilmore, Ceacco, Wight, Burnett, Teccier, Rohroos, Gomex, Alman, Tennant, Bigelow, Lacore, Chaviller, Tournier, Cameron, Lionnet, Ripley and Mackas.

Sailing of the America for Boston. HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858. The Royal mail steamship America sailed from here

at 2 o'clock this morning for Beston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, about 2 o'clock.

THE LION'S SHARE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press. Washington, Nov. 2, 1858,
The following list of appointments from Pennsylvania in the Diplomatic and Consular service, I have
obtained from the proper quarter, after some trouble,
It is a carrious extelluring.

H is a curious catalogue.	502
G. M. Dallas England	217.
P & Dallas Secretary Legation England	2.
Retij. Moran, Asst. Sec. Legation England	1.
J. R. ClayPeru	10.0
W. B. Reed	12
W. B. ROLL	L
F. Beelen, Secretary Legation Chilt	
MINISTERS RESIDENT.	
J. O. JonesAustria	9,
rt D Doobalone Eccador	7,
J. R. Chandler Naples	7,
J. R. Chandler	
Mr Dave	2
H Kastian	2,
Hone Kone	3,
Dr. C. Huffnagle, Consul General B. India, Cal	130
Smith	1.
Latimer St. John's, P. R	2
StilesVienna	1.
Formey	10
FOTDOY	-
Diffendertier	2
Priest San Joan del Sur	399
Game Guayaquil	30
SarmienteVenice	1.
FairfieldPort Logis	2,
CochrauSt. Jago de Cuba	2,
GallagherPonee	1.
GlantzStetin	1,
Paula.	130

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET .- At 11 o'clock this norning a fire occurred in the upper story of house No. 223 William street, occupied by - Billia as s printing-office. Damage slight. A bookbinder's establishment on the floor below suffered considerably

FROM STRIA - A letter just received from Beyrnt,

dated October 2, says:
"The fifth and last of the Jaffa murderers has been "The fifth and last of the data introduces has occuping at A Nabous, and is retained there in prison. He will be sent for. The Arabs have recently had an affray at Nabbus, in which some five hundred (so the report rays) were killed."

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, dated September

27, says:
"The Moslems of Jiddah and the Turkish troops sent there have had a battle. No particulars given."

NEW-YORK.

THE CHEMUNG DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribans.
ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1858. In the XXVIIth Congressional District the Democrats made a most desporate fight, leaving no means. fair or foul, untried, to carry the day. They have done their worst, and Alfred Wells, Rep., is triumphantly elected.

VAN WYCK ELECTED.

MIDDLETOWS, Orange Co., Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, the Republican nominee in the Xth Congressional District, is elected by a very large majority. He runs over two thousand shead of the State ticket, and beats Niven, Dem., and Friend, American, combined.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858. Oneida County complete. Morgan 10,459, Parker 7,728, Burrows 655, Smith 125. Conckling's majority for Congress, 2,793. Four Republican Assemblymen elected. Republican increase over Clapp's vote is

Erie County-Official-Morgan 7,519, Parker 7,445. Burrows 4.028. Mergan's majority over Parker 14-a gain of 3,658 over last year. E. G. Spaulding, Republican and American for Congress, has 5,000 majority

THE XTH CONCRESS DISTRICT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1858. The old Xth stands up nobly. C. H. Van Wyck, Rep., is elected Congressman by a large majority, having, probably, more votes than Niven and Frierd combined. Van Wyck runs about 2,000 ahead of the State ticket. The result in the town of Mamakating, Sullivan Co., is very significant. Niven and Van Wyck both reside in that town. Six hundred and sixty five votes were cast. Niven received 148, Friend 14, and Van Wyck 503. In the Bloomingburgh District, where they both have their home, 286 votes were cast, of which Niven received 48, Friend 4, and Van Wyck 234, thus giving Van Wyek five votesto one for Niven. An emphatic indersement of one and a withering rebake for the other. Glory enough for one campaign

ELEVENTH DISTRICT-CLOSE, BUT PRETTY

SURE!

Until within a day or two of the election, there was not the slightest hope of carrying this District, now represented by Russell, who did all the dirty work the Administration exacted. There were two anti-Lecompton candidates in nomination, and Strong (Dem.) seemed sure of success. But Dr. Barnett, the American nominee, magnatimously retired from the field. Although only a few hours remained to compact the American and Republican vote, it was done so heartily that Mr. Kenyon is probably elected by a

heartily that arr. Responses this morning gives a A gentleman who left Kingston this morning gives the following as the actual majorities:

Keryon (Rep. & Am.). Strong (Dem.).

Ulster County.... 631 maj. 584 maj. Greene County... 584 maj.

Kenyon's maj. ... 47.

This is one of the most gratifying among the many

gratifying results of this glorious canvass.
[Albany Eve. Journal, 4th.

The Illinois Election.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1858-10:45 p. m. Judge Douglas will be reclected to the Senate. He will have six or eight majority on joint ballot in the Legislature elect.

Lincoln has over five thousand popular majority. The Republican State ticket is elected by 5,000 majority.

The Congressional delegation stands as before. The Administration vote is next to nothing. [Press and Tribune,

To the Associated Press, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858. The Republicans here concede the triumph of Doug-

las by a majority of five in each House.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1853. In Illinois the Republicans have elected their candidates for Congress in the Ist, Hd and HId Districts, and the Democrats in the Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and IXth Districts.

The Republican majorities on the State ticket in the Northern Counties are somewhat reduced from those CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

The result for Members of the Legislature as far as heard from is as follows: Senate-Democrats, 14; Republicans, 10; not heard

from, 1. House of Representatives-Republicans, 31; Democrats, 38; in doubt, 3.

The Tribune and the Chairman of the Republican State Committee acknowledge a Democratic majority of four in each House.

The following Congressmen are elected: Let District—E. B. Washburne, Rep., 8,500 maj. 11d District—J. F. Farusworth, Rep., 8,100 maj. HId District—Owen Levejoy, Rep., 5,000 maj. IVth District—Wm. Kellogg, Rep., 2,000 maj. Vth District-Isaac N. Morris, Douglas Dem., 2,000

VIIth District-James C. Robinson, Douglas Dem. 1,800 maj.

VIIIth District-Philip B. Fouke, Douglas Dem. 5,000 mei.

IXth District-John A. Logan, Douglas Dem., 8,000

The Douglas Democrats have a majority in the House of five, and in the Senate of three. The Administration vote in the State is not over

Washisoron, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858. Dispatches to The States newspaper say the latest returns in Idineis indicate that Douglas will have a majority of both Houses of the Legislarure and a large majority of the popular vote over both the other parties. The Administration vote will only be about 3,000, out of 240,000 thrown. Most of the officeholders voted the Republican ticket.

Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

The official average Republican majority in this State is 20,926.

Michigan Election.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858. The 1st and Hd Congressional Districts of Michigan are still in doubt, but the returns look as if Wm. A. Howard, the Republican candidate in the Ist District, was defeated.

Wisconsin Election.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858. The returns from the 1st Congressional District of Wisconsin are complete, and John F. Potter, Republican, has a majority of over 3,000.

NEW-JEESET .- The Newark Daily Advertiser of last evening makes the Opposition majority for Congress in the several Districts as follows:

The state of the s		
Total		8,148
Add the vote for Jones (Straig	ht American	ol in ti
st District, and it makes the O	pposition m	ajority
he State about Twelve Thousand	d.	
The following are the District :	returns:	1040.000.000
L. Nixon, O.	Walker. D.	Jones,
tlantic	1,151	1.7

Gloucester Cumberland.....

.... Ocean 669 Mormouth 669 500 Total. 2,909
Stratton's majority, 2,449.
III Advais, A. L. D.
Middleex. 1,173 590 Patterson, D. 401 424 maj. 17 maj. 1.004 Adrain's majority...... Passaic. Rigge, A. L. D. Huyler, D. Hergen...... 898 Sussex..... 600 maj. 2,810 Riggs's majority Wortendrie D. V. Pennington,
Essex. 7,534
Hudson 9,354
Union 100 2,551 Pennington's majority. 1 643

MEXICO.

-The Legislature is one better than bitherte re-

ported-Atlantic County having cheese an Opposition

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander John A. Dahlgren, commanding the United States sloop Plymouth, giving the particulers of the visit of that vessel to Tampico, and of an interview with President Juares at Vera Cruz. The date of the last letter is at Vera Cruz, Oct. 17.

The Plymouth reached Tampico on the 3d of October, and immediately communicated with the American Consul, Franklin Chase, esq. The Consul then transmitted to Commander Dahlgran copies of affidavits by Victor Bastien and Christian Herman Schultz, citizens of the United States. Bastien declares that "on the first day of October he was arrested by an officer of the Constitutional army, who conducted him to the Commissariat, where a peremptery demand was made upon him for the immediate payment of \$2,000 as a forced lean; that he refused to pay it, and that the officer then escorted him by force to the military barracks, where he was incarcerated and remained until coerced to satisfy the said unjust exaction." Schultz is a merchant of Tampico, who had imported a quantity of merchandise valued at over \$12,000, upon which he had paid, or secured to be paid, to the local Custom-House authorities belonging to the Constitutional party, the accruing duties. The merchandise was destined to San Luis Potosi and Santa Barbara. which places are within the possession of the Central Government. The merchandise appears to have been seized by the authorities of the Central Government, and a demand made upon Schultz for the payment of duties a second time to that party. This Schultz protests against as in violation of the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico.

Commander Dahlgren had an interview with Gov. Garza of Tampice, who assumed the responsibility for the forced loan upon Bastien, and that he was ready to make indemnity to him for the injury done. In reply to the inquiries, Gov. Garza said that he had a great disinclination to practice similar molestations upon citizens of the United States, but necessity might compel him to resort to like contributions on all mer-chants, in which those of the United States would, of course, be included. Commander Dahlgren remonstrated against the propriety of this course, and reminded Gov. Garza that the United States Government had fully approved of the course of Mr. Forsyth in resisting similar exactions upon American residents at the City of Mexico, and that a continuance of such course would endanger the friendly relations between the two countries. Cov. Garza would bind himself to nothing further, but promised to write to his Govern-ment—that of Juarez—for more particular instructions.

The case of Mr. Schultz was then discussed. Gov. Garza observed that the matter was under judicial investigation, and that he was not disposed to interfere. To this it was replied that the merchant could not investigate the political rights of the local authorities, and that the United States could not hold the Judge responsible, but must look to the Government of Mexico for the reparation of any wrong.

Two Spanish war steamers are stationed in the river off Tampico for the protection of its Consulate and merchants. An English force was also expected, as an English merchant had been forced to pay \$7,000, his house taken by soldiers, and himself put into prison. Commarder Dahlgren makes the following

prison. Commander Dahigren makes the following seneral remarks upon the condition of Mexico:

"I can hardly convey to the Department an accurate idea of the wretched state to which affairs, public and private, here [Tampico] and at Vera Cruz have been brought by the conduct of the parties that now distract the country with civil war. Nature has lavished her every gift of soil and position that can be desired to render the people happy and powerful; yet agriculture, commerce and all industrial pursuits have been reduced to the lowest clob by the feuds of the military banditti who wrangle for the last miserable vestiges of private and public resources. There seems to be neither patriotism nor a sense of common decency left in these self-constituted rulers that spring into power, plander as far as their ability extends, and then make way for a new horde of adventurers. Liberty there is none; it is the worst form of military license that now stalks ruthlessly and without shame over the land. The time seems to be at hand when the United States will be bound by every consideration of humanity and policy to interfere and abate an evil of humanity and policy to interfere and abate an evil which must threaten the peace of this hemisphere. The military leaders of Mexico are altogether reckless of any consequences, that we have a superferences that f any consequences that may ensue from the pursuit of plunder, and the citizens of other countries are made o suffer as well as those of the United States."

Under date of the 17th October, at Vera Cruz, Commander Dahlgren gives the particulars of an interview with President Juarez, relative to the complaints of Bastien and Schultz, at Tampico. After detailing the case of the first, President Juares declared "That the practice [of levying forced loans] was improper, and should not be continued, and he would so in-'struct Gov. Garza by the next British packet." Of the case of Schultz he had no information. President Juarez exhibited every disposition to prevent our citizens from being subjected to improper annoyances, and repeated his desire to sustain the best understanding with the United States. In reply to a note from Commander Dahlgren, Mr. Ocampo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Juarez, addressed to him the folowing official note:

By special order of the President, I reply to the considential note which you addressed to him under date of the 13th inst., and which was received here yesterday, being your immediate understanding of the result of the andience granted to you by the President. The note refers to the verbal representations which you made respecting complaints preferred to you in Tampico by two American citizens in relation to matters of a pecuniary nature, and to redress which, as well as to prevent any such in future, the President well as to prevent any such in future, the Freshest stated to you that he would require a report from Mr. Garza, the Governor of Tamaulipas, who, in respect to foreign affairs, is in fact under the jurisdiction of the President; and that he would then adopt such measures as appeared to him just and proper to pre-serve the good understanding which his Excellency desired should be maintained between Mexico and the United States. On the evening of the day of the au-dience—that is, on the 14th inst.—communications were received at the department under my charge, brought by the Pepite, which anchored that day in brought by the Pepito, which anchored that day in this port, and which related to the same matters as those in which you interposed.

With respect to forced loans exacted from foreign-

ers, the President had already, at Guadalajara, in the month of Merch last, dictated a general regulation exempting foreigners from such loans, and to-day, by an express dispatched subsequently by Mr. Garza on other business, he is notified not to make such levies in future, and to return at once the sums exacted, and make due indemnity.

With respect to the case of Mr. Schultz, the general with respect to the case of Mr. Schultz, the general order which was deemed just has already been dictated, directing that the cargo detained at Tautoynquita, in a part of which Mr. Schultz is interested, be released without any other charge than a light fize as a penalty for the infractions which the owners committed of our Custom-House ordinances, and of the extress order of this Government, issued at Guanajuato in February. The reason for issuing this order was, mainly, that the actual situation of the Republic

rendered it impossible for the Judges who had cognizance of the case of appeal to decide promptly.

By this means the delays which would have worked injury to those interested in the said cargo were pre-

vented.

As the President finds no error in your statement and understanding of what passed at the audience, he deems it unnecessary to make any correction of your note. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, To JOHN A. DAHLGREN, esq., Comd's U. S. ship Plymouth

FROM THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.

The Kansus Weekly Press of Saturday, the 23d alt., as the following additional cheering intelligence from the tew El Dorado:

has the following additional cheering intelligence from the tew El Derado:

A'ter the recent conflicting reports, we take pleasure in laying before the readers of The Press undoubted evidence of the existence of gold in large quantities on our western borders. On Friday, Mr. A. M. Smith—a gentleman known to Mr. Brace, our Postmaster, and to other parties here and in St. Joseph. as a man whose testimony can be relied upon—arrived in El-wood from Nelama County. Mr. Smith has lately seen a hettle of gold dust brought by his friend, Mr. Robinson, from Cherry Creek, valued at from \$5,000 to \$7,600. Mr. Robinson only left Potawatamic County in May for the gold region. He was thirty days only in going there, and has returned in twenty-eight days—although he had to make a road for himself some portion of the way. He went well prepared for working in the mines and had two men to assist him. The three were about two months in obtaining the dust which he has brought back. He found goed feed for his cattle on both trips, and says there is plenty of grass at Cherry Creek in Summer. It had not snowed when he left, but the weather was coid and the mines could not be worked to good advantage. No trouble was experienced from the lindans. Mr. Robinson will return in season for the opening of Spring. Mr. Smith lives in Richmond, he says that all those who have returned from the mines invariably came from parties who zava been to Sitt Lake only, and never from the Cherry Creek parties. He has seen considerable gold brought from there, but in no other instance in so large a quantity as that brought by Mr. Robinson and his friends.

We have given this report in full, because there is to doubt about its authenticity, and because it is the

We have given this report in full, because there is to doubt about its authenticity, and because it is the largest amount of dust which has yet arrived. Larger ries have been told, but we have not been able to

believe them.

From The Kauses City Journal of Commerce, Oct. 23.
Mr. R. A. Woolf was in our office vesterday evening, to get a copy of the mining outfit purchased by Mr. John I. Price, on the 16th September last, which was published in our issue of that date. Mr. Woolf is one of a company of nine now encamped on the farm of Mr. M. W. McCiee, just south of this city. The company is composed of the following members: A. R. Woolf, Daniel Hart, J. R. Richard, Jefferson Daniel Laborators. vis and brother, Mr. Feeler, Wm. Wright, Thomas James and L. K. Massey, all from Humboldt, Allen

County, K. T.

These young men are now engaged in buying their outits in this city, and will leave for the mines the first of next week. By profession they are dectors, mechanics and farrers. They are leaving late in the senson, but we wish them good luck and nope to hear of their safe and speedy arrival.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Mr. O. Allen, who has been acting as general guide to the troops serving in Nebraska and Utah, is in our city. From him we learn that the new route by Bridger's Pass is open for emigrants to Oregon, California and Utah. Two companies of cavalry, under Capt. Dessassar, were piloted through by Mr. Allen about the first of September.

This route is shorter, affords more grass and water, and is a better road than the old line. When this be-

and is a better rend than the old line. When this bebe fraveled.

An exploring party from Arkensas was met the 4th of September on the Big Medicine Bows. This party had gone up the Arkansas River, taking in route Pike's Peak, Cherry Crock and South Platte, thence we Cast Landott the Control of the Cast Landott Platte, thence

Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek and South Platte, thence up Cast Lapodo, thence through the Laramie plains to the point where Mr. Allen met them.

From the gentlemen composing this exploration Mr. A. learned that a creek between Little and Big Medicine Bowe offered greater inducements to the gold seekers than any other point in the route before mentioned. The face and appearance of the country about Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek and Medicine Bowe are very similar to Grass Valley and Nevada City in California.

Cal fornia.

Mr. Allen saw specimens of the gold, and pronounces it of rich quality, and expresses a belief that the mines will turn out well. A new fort has been established between Bridger's Pass, near the region of the mining country, composed of two companies of 4th Artillery, country, composed of two companies of so as to keep the Indians in abeyance.

THE HERO OF KARS IN PORTLAND.

From The Portland State of Moins, Nov. 2.

The clergy of Portland, with a large number of its rominent citizens, paid their respects to Gen. Sir W. Williams, yesterday, Nov. 1, at the United States lotel, where he had been staying since his arrival in

Hotel, where he had been staying since his arrival in this city on Saturday.

The reception took place in the ladies' drawing-room. After an introduction by John Neal, esq., the Rev. Dr. Carrathers read the following address:

"Maj. Gen. Williams: The ministers of the Gospel, and other citizens of Portland—though strangers to you—have long been familiar with your name, associated as it is, not only with exploits which will long live in the annals of martial heroism, but with acts of generous sympathy and kindness, whose mere

generous sympathy and kindness, whose more as and enduring record is on high.

recions and enduring record is on high.

"Long before you were called to occupy that post of danger, where you won those laurels which a grateful country has placed upon your brow, you had secured the gratitude and esteem of all the friends of Christianity and freedom, by your prompt and effective aid so opportunely given to the agents of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," then, as now, laboring in Persia.

"Those agents did not fail to acquaint their constituents with the fact of your kind interposition in their behalf, in a senson of especial peril to their cause, and thus to gain a lasting place for you in the grateful reminiscences of thousands in our land.

"We are thankful for the opportunity now afforded us of tendering this expression of our high regard, and

we are tanahall to account the property of the dering this expression of our high regard, and of our hope and prayer that you may long enjoy the honors so worthily acquired, and that in his and death you may richly realize the consolutions of that Gospel whose faithful messengers found in you, in their hour of need, a sympathizing friend and an effi-

their hour of need, a sympathizing friend and an efficient protector.

Portland, Nov. 1, 1854.

The delivery of this address by Dr. Carruthers caused an involuntary expression of approbation.

Gen. Williams, in reply, said he received this address, so kindly and unexpectedly presented, with feelings of profound gratification. He felt a peculiar pleasure in meeting so many ministers of the Gospel and of the citizens of Portland. He had seen and known much of the American missionaries in Turkey and Persis, and no men deserved better of their countrymen than that noble band of faithful and devoted laborers.

twent its, and a feet over content of the count tyme than that noble band of faithful and devoted laborers.

He little thought when he met those devoted ministers of the Gospel that had been aliuded to, some whom he had known for seventeen long years in the feet of the Gospel that had been aliuded to, some whom he had known for seventeen long years in the feet of the feet of

by the extremely limited time at m, v disposal for its duration. This is probably the only opportunity I shall have to exchange kirdly greetings with you... I must return to my post: sai should it ev. t be my fortune to go back to the far defaut East, the scenes

fortune to go back to the far defaut. East, the seemed of my former labor, I shall strive to render to the American missionaries there, every assistance 'hat it is in my power to bestow.

At the close of his speech, General W. held a brief conversation with different centlemen present, and somewhat at length gave his advice to the Rev. Mr. Merriam, the missionary to Belgium. Fis took beave of the party, in season for the St. John's boat, at 5 p. m.

of the party, in season for the St. John's Boat, at 5 p. m.

At Portland, Gen. W. met some near relatives from Salem, Mass., but could not find line to visit that city. He returns to England, where he is in command of Woolwich Arsenal, the grand dept and manufactory of artillery ordinance and military st. 478.

Gen. Williams is a native of Annapa dist, Nova Scotia, born in 1844. He entered the army to tag, and served in the British army in India, in Ceylon. On his return to England, he was sent to Turkey, on the request of that Government to England, for an art thery offices, capable of teaching guinery. He was a tected over one thousand applicants for the situation. His subsequent caseer in Turkey, in the Uninean vor, and in the heroic defense of Kars, are well known to add intelligent readers. He has received distinguished marks of honor, not only from his own government, I ut from those of France and Turkey. The Logislature of Nova Scotia, on his recent return to his native land, voted him a splendid rayed, whose blade of native me. So is eneased in a golden scabbard.

BOARD OF ADDERMEN.

TRURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1838. - The Board of Aldriner' met last night, Mr. Davis in the chair.

A resolution was offered and referred recommend-ing the purchase of the steel fire-bell new on the Post-Office, provided it be obsaper and better then best of

Office, provided it be cheaper and better then bests of collerary composition.

A semenstrance against letting the gates or any part of the New Reservoir was received and referred.

A position was received from the Rudson River Rudson Company and eighty-five others, asking permission for said Company to run small cars on their road.

The merits of the question of allowing the Budson River Bailroad Company to run small cars on their road came up again on a motion to discharge the Committee having the nexter before it from further consideration of the subject. The motion to discharge was lest.

A comme mication was received from the Street Com missioner, as follows:
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The Henorable the Common Council.
To the Henorable the Common Council.
Tour attention is called to the fast that the four following appropriations are exhausted, viz: City Contingencies, Supplies to Public Offices, Stationery and

le sing appropriations are exhausted, vis. City Contingencies, Stephies to Public Offices, Stati.nery and Impencies, Stephies to Public Offices, Stati.nery and Impencies, Stephies to Public Offices, Stati.nery and Printing.

Section 2 of the act of the Legislature authorizing the tax levy for 1858, provides that no portice of the respective sume so authorized to be raised by tax; "shall be expended or applied to any other purposes," or objects than said objects and purposes respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors of the "City and County of New-York" are empowered to-raise the same. Notwithstanding, therefore, that there are certain appropriations applicable to expenditures under the cognizance of this Department, which are largely in excess of the amounts that will be expended for the purposes specified in the tax levy, these moneys cannot legally be used for other purposes, and this Department fields itself without the means necessary to provide for further supplies to means necessary to provide for further supplies to Public Offices, Printing, Stationery, or the expenditures that are chargable to the appropriation for City Contingencies, under which latter head are included many things essential to the administration of the public business.

Section 34, Amended Charter of 1857, provides that—"The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the creat of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which and legislature."

The revenue for this year for the purposes in question has already been auticipated, and the full amounts

Legislature."

The revenue for this year for the purposes in question has already been anticipated, and the full amounts of the several appropriations referred to have been drawn from the Treasury, and so additional appropriations can therefore be made until a thorized by the Legislature, Section 28 of the Amended Charter provides that

"No expenditure shall be incurred by any of the Departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Geometil or new unless an appre-priation shall have been previously made covering such ex-

Section 40 of the Charter provides that—

"Any officer of the City Government, or person employed in its service, who shall wilffully violate or exact any of the previous of this Charter shall be decined guilty of a midemana, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by its, shall forfice his office and be excluded forever after from resiring or holding any office under the City thatter."

Although it has always heretofore born customary to heavy expenditures after the appropriations are ex-Annough it has a various after the appropriations are exhausted, and to have such expenditures legalized as arrearages, I do not deem it proper to follow the ex-

ample.

To avoid the recurrence of this condition of things. To avoid the recurrence of this condition of things, amounting to a virtual suspension of a large portion of the Corporation business, modification of the laws now in force should be made. If the Legislature were now in session, the remedy could be at once applied. In order that the Legislature may reta a salutary restraint upon the amount of expenditures of the City Government, and that it may still be possible legally to provide for the contingency of an insufficient appropriation or extraordinary expenditures, the fiscal year for the city should commence on the lat of July instead of on the lat day of January. The Legislature being in session during the latter part of the fiscal instead of on the 1st day of January. The Lagislanture being in session during the latter part of the fiscal year, additional appropriations could be authorized in case of necessity. Definite and distinct appropriations should also be made for the expenditures of the several executive departments, in order that each may be responsible for its estimates, and that its expenditures during the year be kept within them, and the moneys so appropriated should on no secount be drawn from the treasury except on the requisition of the head of the appropriate department.

Section 38, of the Charter provides that "Whenever any work is accessary to be done to complete or

Section 38, of the Charter provides that "Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete, or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needed for any particular papeae, which work and job isto be undertaken, or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall togither involve the expanditure of more than \$250, the same shall be by contract. No rependiture for work or supplies involving an amount for which no contract is required, shall be made except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate Department, and the expenditure can therefore be legally incurred by contract or otherwise except by the head of the appropriate Department.

No expenditure can therefore be segally incurred by contract or otherwise except by the head of the appropriate Department.

A portion of what are called "city contingencies" are properly under the cognizance of this Department. The amount of the appropriation for this purpose for this year was \$80,000, of which amount there has been paid by the Controller, on my requisition, \$4,292.52—the balance being \$75,717.48, has been paid by the Controller otherwise than on my requisition. The appropriation for "supplies to public offices" is \$15,000, against which I have drawn requisitions on the Controller for \$3,118.35—the balance being \$11,831.65, has been paid by the Controller on other authority than my requisition. The appropriation for "stationery" is \$20,000, against which I have drawn requisitions for \$27,246.22. One of my first official acts was to devise a system of account returns, &c., by which the beainess of the Department could be carried on accurately and with a proper understanding of what was being done. But this avails little when the appropriations are so largely drawn against without requisitions from this Department.

However necessary these payments by the Controller may have been, the Department is relieved of no portion of its present embarrasment arising from want of money to meet certain necessary expend sures for the next two months.

I annex a statement hereto of the several appropri-

for the next two months.

I amout a statement hereto of the several appropriations drawn against this Department, giving the total amount of each appropriation and the amount paid os each on my requisition. Respectfully submitted, EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissions.

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